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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/492,288	01/27/2000	Kenji Yoshioka	0102/0097	9693

21395 7590 02/26/2003

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, DAVID Q

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2682

DATE MAILED: 02/26/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/492,288

Applicant(s)

YOSHIOKA ET AL.

Examiner

David Q Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 December 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 12-17 and 19-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 12, 13, 15-17 and 19-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 14 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-3,6 and 8, 20, and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Takeuchi, Kiyohiko (JP 62067931).

Regarding claims 1,6 and 20, Timm teaches an emergency reporting apparatus for a vehicle comprising a microphone; a loudspeaker; a hands-free system circuit (see abstract; col. 3; lines 9-15; and fig. 5); and a means for allowing hands-free two-way speech communication with an emergency report receiving center via the microphone, the loudspeaker, and the hands-free system circuit; a communication device; and a processor operates to implement handsfree two-way speech communication with an emergency report receiving center via the microphone, the loudspeaker, the handsfree system circuit, and the communication device (see abstract and fig. 1); means for receiving a volume level control signal from the emergency report receiving center (see fig. 1). Timm also discloses two- way speech communication between said emergency

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report receiving center and said emergency reporting apparatus (see fig.1-4 and abstract). Timm is silent to disclose a volume control circuit connected to the loudspeaker for automatically controlling a volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker at a predetermined constant level or higher during emergency reporting; and means for controlling the volume control circuit to adjust the volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker in response to the received volume level control signal. However, Takeuchi disclose a volume control circuit connected to the loudspeaker for automatically controlling a volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker at a predetermined constant level or higher; and means for controlling the volume control circuit to adjust the volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker in response to the received volume level control signal (see abstract). It is apparent that the volume control circuit of Takeuchi can be used in the emergency reporting apparatus of Timm in order for automatically controlling a volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker at a predetermined constant level or higher during two-way speech communication between said emergency report receiving center and said emergency reporting apparatus. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Takeuchi to Timm so that volume level of sound is controlled to a desired level by a vehicle user during two-way speech communication between said emergency report receiving center and said emergency reporting apparatus.

Regarding claim 22, Timm teaches an emergency reporting apparatus for a vehicle comprising a microphone; a loudspeaker; a hands-free system circuit (see abstract; col. 3; lines 9-15; and fig. 5); and a means for allowing hands-free two-way speech communication with an emergency report receiving center via the microphone, the loudspeaker, and the hands-free

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system circuit; (see abstract and fig. 1). Timm is silent to disclose a volume control circuit connected to the loudspeaker for automatically controlling a volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker at a predetermined constant level or higher during emergency reporting in response to a desired volume signal. However, Takeuchi disclose a volume control circuit connected to the loudspeaker for automatically controlling a volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker at a predetermined constant level or higher (see abstract). It is apparent that the predetermined constant level is a desired volume signal set up in advance. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Takeuchi to Timm so that volume level of sound is controlled to a desired level by a vehicle user during two-way speech communication between said emergency report receiving center and said emergency reporting apparatus.

Regarding claims 2 and 23, the emergency reporting apparatus for a vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Takeuchi comprises all of the limitation as applied to claim 1 above. Takeuchi further discloses the volume control circuit controls the volume level at the predetermined constant level, and inhibits a user from changing the volume level, and means for preventing the volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker from being decreased to less than the predetermined constant level (see abstract). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Takeuchi to Timm so that user can avoid the case of miss hearing.

Regarding claim 3, the emergency reporting apparatus for a vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Takeuchi comprises all of the limitation as applied to claim 1 above. Takeuchi also discloses the volume control circuit comprises means for controlling the volume level at the

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predetermined constant level during emergency reporting communication and means for allowing a user to change the volume (see abstract). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Takeuchi to Timm so that user can avoid the case of miss hearing.

Regarding claim 8, Timm teaches an emergency reporting network system comprising an emergency report receiving center; a communication network; and emergency report apparatuses connectable with the emergency report receiving center via the communication network (see fig. 1). Timm and Takeuchi teach wherein each of emergency reporting apparatus comprising the emergency reporting apparatus of claim 1 (see explanation in claim 1-7). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Takeuchi to Timm so that volume level of sound is controlled to a desired level by a vehicle user.

2. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Takeuchi, Kiyohiko (JP 62067931) and further in view of Fujiki et al (US Patent Number 6188891)

Regarding claim 4, the emergency reporting apparatus for a vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Takeuchi comprises all of the limitation as applied to claim 1 above. Takeuchi also disclose the volume control circuit comprises first means for controlling the volume level at the predetermined constant level during emergency reporting communication (see abstract). Timm and Takeuchi are silent to disclose second means for allowing a user to change the volume level after the first means controls the volume level at the predetermined constant level. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that second means for allowing a user

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to change the volume level after the first means controls the volume level at the predetermined constant level so that user can adjust the volume level to a desired level after emergency reporting. Timm and Takeuchi are also silent to disclose the third means for preventing the volume level from moving out of a predetermined range after the volume level is changed via the second means. However, Fujiki discloses means for setting the volume level to a predetermined level such as the maximum level (see col. 2, lines 40-44). It is apparent that at the maximum level, user is prevented to change the volume level moving out of a predetermined range.

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Fujiki to Timm and Takeuchi for controlling the volume level at the predetermined level, and inhibiting users to change the volume level so that it can avoid the case of miss hearing.

3. Claims 5, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Takeuchi, Kiyohiko (JP 62067931)) and further in view of Nevins et al. (US Patent number 5949886)

Regarding claims 5 and 7, the emergency reporting apparatus for a vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Takeuchi comprises all of the limitation as applied to claim 1 above. Timm further teach means for receiving a volume level control signal from an external device (see fig. 1), except for means for detecting a level of background sound noise inputted via the microphone, and means for controlling the volume control circuit to adjust the volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker in response to the detected level of background sound noise. However, Nevins teach that means for detecting a level of background sound noise inputted via the microphone, and means for controlling the volume control circuit to adjust the volume level

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(see abstract and col. 1, lines 16-27). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Nevins to Timm, Takeuchi so that the user is notified of a possible error condition if the signal level falls below and goes over a predetermined threshold.

4. Claims 9 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Iacono (US Patent Number 4633229).

Regarding claim 9, Timm teaches in a vehicle including an audio system, a method of reporting an emergency comprises the steps of allowing hands-free speech communication with an emergency report receiving center via a microphone and a loudspeaker; and using a loudspeaker of the audio system as the hands-free speech communication speaker (see abstract; col. 3; lines 9-15; and fig. 5). Timm are silent to disclose that in case where the loudspeaker of the audio system is wrong, replacing the loudspeaker of the audio system with another loudspeaker of the audio system and thereby using another loudspeaker of the audio system as the handsfree speech communication louspeaker. However, Iacono disclose that in case where the loudspeaker of the audio system is wrong, replacing the loudspeaker of the audio system with another loudspeaker of the audio system and thereby using another loudspeaker of the audio system as the handsfree speech communication loudspeaker (see col. 8, lines 1-2). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Iacono to Timm so that user can avoid the case of miss hearing.

Regarding claim 13, the audio system method in a vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Iacono comprising all of the limitation as claimed. Iacono also disclose wherein the replacing step comprising the step of replacing the loudspeaker of the audio system with another

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loudspeaker of the audio system in response to a loudspeaker change requirement signal transmitted from the emergency report receiving center (see col. 8, lines 1-56). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Iacono to Timm so that user can avoid the case of miss hearing.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Iacono (US Patent Number 4633229) in view of Warnaka et al. (US Patent number 6356641)

Regarding claim 10, the audio system method in a vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Iacono comprises all of the limitation as applied to claim 9 above. Tim and Iacono fail to teach that one of an audio system loudspeakers located in a right front door, a right rear door, a left front door, a left rear door. However, Warnaka teach that one of an audio system loudspeakers are located in a right front door, a right rear door, a left front door, a left rear door (see col. 2, lines 8-25). Warnaka does not mention that loudspeakers are located at a right portion of a rear seat, and a left portion of the rear seat. However, Warnaka shows that more speakers are added to the other location in the vehicle (see col. 1, lines 8-25). It is apparent that loudspeakers could be located at a right portion of a rear seat, and a left portion of the rear seat. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of the Warnaka to Timm and Iacono for the emergency reporting vehicle comprising loudspeakers located in the desired location in order to improve the sound inside the vehicle.

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6. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Iacono (US Patent Number 4633229) and further in view of Dawson et al. (US Patent number 4683591)

Regarding claim 12, the method of emergency reporting vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Iacono comprises all of the limitation as claimed. Timm and Iacono are silent to teach that the replacing step comprising the step of replacing the loudspeaker of the audio system with another loudspeaker of the audio system in response to user's manual operation. However, Dawson teach that audio system comprising switch for switching speaker to another speaker in audio system, and means for selecting speakers (see fig. 3 and col. 12, lines 20-24). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of the Dawson to Timm and Iacono in order for avoiding losing communication between user and the emergency report center during emergency reporting.

7. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Iacono (US Patent Number 4633229) and further in view of Hamada et al. (US Patent number 5295192).

Regarding claim 15, the method of emergency reporting vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Iacono comprises all of the limitation as claimed. Tim and Iacono fail to teach detecting a level sound generated by the loudspeaker of the audio system, and replacing the loudspeaker of the audio system with another loudspeaker of the audio system in response to the detected sound level. However, Hamada disclose an electronic noise attenuation method comprising a sensor to detect a level sound generated by the loudspeaker (see col. 1, line 30-40). It is apparent that a sensor to detect a level sound generated by the loudspeaker of Hamada can be applied to the

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Applicant's sensor as claimed, and user can replace the loudspeaker with another one in response to the detected sound level. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of the Hamada to Timm and Iacono in order for avoiding the noise during communication between user and the emergency report center.

8. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Iacono (US Patent Number 4633229) and further in view of Rose. (US Patent number 3678202)

Regarding claim 16, the method of emergency reporting vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Iacono comprises all of the limitation as claimed. Timm and Iacono are silent to teach the steps of detecting an impedance of the loudspeaker of the audio system, replacing the loudspeaker of the audio system with another loudspeaker of the audio system when the loudspeaker is wrong. However, Rose teaches that detecting an impedance of the loudspeaker of the audio system and replacing the loudspeaker of the audio system with another loudspeaker of the audio (see col. 2, lines 45-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of the Rose to Timm and Iacono in order for avoiding losing communication between user and the emergency report center during emergency reporting.

9. Claims 17 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Okano et al. (JP 04276900).

Regarding claim 17, Timm teaches an emergency reporting apparatus for a vehicle including an audio system comprising: a microphone; a loudspeaker; a hands-free system circuit

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(see abstract; col. 3; lines 9-15; and fig. 5); and a means for allowing hands-free two-way speech communication with an emergency report receiving center via the microphone, the loudspeaker, and the hands-free system circuit; wherein the handsfree speech communication loudspeaker uses a loudspeaker of the audio system (see abstract and fig. 1). Timm is silent to disclose means for automatically selecting one from among a plurality of loudspeakers of the audio system as the handsfree speech communication loudspeaker. However, Okano discloses means for automatically selecting one from among a plurality of loudspeakers of the audio system as the handsfree speech communication loudspeaker (see abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of the Okano to Timm in order for using a selected speaker automatically in according with a road traveling route.

Regarding claim 21, Timm teaches an emergency reporting apparatus for a vehicle having an audio system including a plurality of loudspeakers comprising: a microphone; a hands-free system circuit; a communication device (see abstract; col. 3; lines 9-15; and fig. 5); and a processor operates to implement hands-free two-way speech communication with an emergency report receiving center via the microphone, the hands-free system circuit; the communication device. Timm are silent to disclose at least one selected loudspeaker from among the plurality of loudspeakers of the audio system of the vehicle having determined to be operational. However, Okano disclose at least one selected loudspeaker from among the plurality of loudspeakers of the audio system of the vehicle having determined to be operational (see abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

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provide the above teaching of the Okano to Timm in order for using a selected speaker automatically in according with a road traveling route.

10. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Timm et al. (US Patent number 5890061) in view of Okano et al. (JP 04276900) and further in view of Dawson et al. (US Patent number 4683591)

Regarding claim 19, the method of emergency reporting vehicle of Timm as modified in view of Okano comprises all of the limitation as claimed. Timm and Okano are silent to teach a unit manually operable by a user, and means for selecting one from among loudspeakers of the audio system as the handsfree speech communication loudspeaker in response to manual operation to the unit by the user. However, Dawson teach that audio system comprising switch for switching speaker to another speaker in audio system, and means for selecting speakers (see fig. 3 and col. 12, lines 20-24). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of the Dawson to Timm and Okano in order for avoiding losing communication between user and the emergency report center during emergency reporting.

Allowable Subject Matter

11. Claim 14 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent from including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding claim 14, Timm in view of Warnaka and further in view of Dawson fail to teach that a DTMF signal is used as the loudspeaker change requirement signal, as specified in claim 14.

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments filed July 26, 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's Remarks on page 3, applicants argue there is no disclosure that the emergency broadcast receiver of the Takeuchi reference is to be used in a two-way speech communication, as defined in claims 1 and 20. It is doubtful that a person skilled in the art would incorporate the amplifier section 3 of the Takeuchi reference to the vehicle emergency system of Timm.

Examiner respectfully disagrees because Timm discloses two- way speech communication between said emergency report receiving center and said emergency reporting apparatus (see fig.1-4 and abstract). Takeuchi discloses an emergency alarm broadcast receiver; and when an alarm signal is detected, the amplifier section 3 is activated automatically and output a voice from speaker 7 with a constant sound volume independently of the position of a sound volume control (see abstract). It is apparent that Takeuchi disclose a volume control circuit connected to the loudspeaker for automatically controlling a volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker at a predetermined constant level or higher; and it is also apparent that the volume control circuit of Takeuchi can be used in the emergency reporting apparatus of

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Timm in order for automatically controlling a volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker at a predetermined constant level or higher during two-way speech communication between said emergency report receiving center and said emergency reporting apparatus.

In response to Applicant's Remarks on page 3, applicants argue there is no disclosure in Timm or Takeuchi '931 of a volume control circuit that automatically controls a volume level of a sound in response to a desired volume signal, as defined in claim 22.

Examiner respectfully disagrees because Takeuchi discloses a volume control circuit connected to the loudspeaker for automatically controlling a volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker at a predetermined constant level or higher (see abstract). It is apparent that the predetermined constant level is a desired volume signal set up in advance.

In response to Applicant's Remarks on page 3, applicants argue the examiner is in error with respect to the rejection of claim 2 by the combination of Timm and Takeuchi '931, insofar as claim 2 recites the volume control circuit also "inhibits a user from changing the volume level".

Examiner respectfully disagrees because Takeuchi discloses a volume control circuit connected to the loudspeaker for automatically controlling a volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker at a predetermined constant level or higher (see abstract). It is apparent that Takeuchi discloses inhibiting a user from changing the volume level.

In response to Applicant's Remarks on pages 3 and 4, applicants argue claim 6 is also believed to be unobvious over Timm and Takeuchi '931 insofar as those references fail to teach any "means for receiving a volume level control signal from the emergency report receiving

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center" and "means for controlling the volume control circuit to adjust the volume level of sound generated by the loudspeaker in response to the received volume level control signal".

In view of the above, applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-3, 6, 8, 20 and 22-23 each are unobvious over the prior art.

Examiner respectfully disagrees because examiner explained above.

In response to Applicant's Remarks on page 4, applicants argue Fujiki discloses a radio communication device 1 that can generate an emergency radio signal for long distance report and generate a beep sound to notify people who are not far away from the emergency device. By the examiner's comments, it appears that the examiner fails to appreciate the recitation of "third means for preventing the volume level for moving out of a predetermined range after the volume level has changed via the second means".

Examiner respectfully disagrees because Fujiki discloses means for setting the volume level to a predetermined level such as the maximum level (see col. 2, lines 40-44). It is apparent that at the maximum level, user is prevented to change the volume level moving out of a predetermined range.

In response to Applicant's Remarks on page 5, applicants argue Iacono does not teach the replacement of loudspeakers of an audio system, when a speaker is found to be defective, as recited in claim 9. Iacono only discloses a siren system that is made of a number of speakers that are mounted in a certain way so that phase cancellation effects could take place for the different speakers. Column 8, lines 1 and 2 pointed out by the examiner refers to the second embodiment as shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 in which the rectangular speakers 18 of the first embodiment are replaced by the round speakers 118 shown in Fig. 8. Therefore, the rejection of claim 9, and the

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claims depending therefrom as noted in items 5-8 of the Office Action, is respectfully submitted to be without merit.

Examiner respectfully disagrees because Iacono disclose that in case where the loudspeaker of the audio system is wrong, replacing the loudspeaker of the audio system with another loudspeaker of the audio system and thereby using another loudspeaker of the audio system as the handsfree speech communication loudspeaker (see col. 8, lines 1-2).

In response to Applicant's Remarks on page 5, applicants argue Okano '900 discloses different speaker sections 19 and 20 being laid out along roadways through which emergency vehicles may traverse. The different sets of speakers, which correspond to different routes, are activated by an automatic broadcasting processing section 13 when emergency vehicles are to travel along the different routes. Thus, the prior art does not teach any "means for automatically selecting one from among a plurality of loudspeakers of the audio system as the handsfree speech communication loudspeaker" as recited in claim 17 and similarly worded in claim 21.

Examiner respectfully disagrees because Okano discloses means for automatically selecting one from among a plurality of loudspeakers of the audio system as the handsfree speech communication loudspeaker (see abstract).

Conclusion

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Nguyen Q. David whose telephone number is (703) 605-4254. The examiner can be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

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supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on (703)308-6739. The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for all communications

DN

David Nguyen



2/21/03

NGUYEN T. VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER